

## MANDA, A GENUS NEW TO THE NEARCTIC REGION (COLEOPTERA: STAPHYLINIDAE)

By IAN MOORE<sup>1, 2</sup>

The genus *Manda* Blackwelder has not previously been reported from the Western Hemisphere. It belongs to the tribe Coprophilini of the subfamily Oxytelinae. Members of the Oxytelinae can be distinguished from all other staphylinids by the presence of a complete second sternite (rarely rudimentary in some specimens of a few species of the Coprophilini). The Coprophilini are characterized by having five tarsal segments, whereas in the Oxytelini a lesser number is present.

### KEY TO THE NEARCTIC GENERA OF THE COPROPHILINI<sup>3</sup>

- |    |  |             |
|----|--|-------------|
| 1. | Tibae spinose on outer edge -----  | 2           |
|    | Tibae not spinose on outer edge -----                                    | 3           |
| 2. | Gular sutures divergent before the middle; ungues strongly arcuate ----- | ELONIUM     |
|    | Gular sutures united; ungues hardly arcuate -----                        | MANDA       |
| 3. | Gular sutures separate -----   | RIMULINCOLA |
|    | Gular sutures united -----   | 4           |
| 4. | Tenth antennomere transverse; head hardly narrowed behind the eyes ----- | SYNTOMIUM   |
|    | Tenth antennomere elongate; head strongly narrowed behind the eyes ----- | DELEASTER   |

### *Manda* Blackwelder

*Manda* Blackwelder, 1952, Bull. 200 U. S. Nat. Mus., p. 230.

*Acrognathus* Erichson, 1938, Die Käfer der Mark Brandenburg, Berlin, p. 609 (not Agassiz, 1826).

*Type-species* of both generic names is *Ornallium mandibularis* Gyllenhal.

*Form.* Linear, subcylindrical, subparallel. *Head.* Subquadrate, not narrowed behind to form a neck, with a nuchal constriction across the head immediately behind the eyes. Antennae strongly incrassate, their fossae located under a prominence near the eyes above the bases of the mandibles. Eyes large, protruding, coarsely faceted. Mandibles long, slender, pointed, without internal teeth. Labrum transverse, apex broadly emarginate. Maxillary palpi four-segmented; first segment short; second and third segments subequal in length, about twice as long as wide, slightly arcuate; fourth a little narrower and longer than third, almost three times as long as wide, swollen at base, thence tapered and slightly sinuate to the pointed apex. Ligula deeply emarginate at apex. Gular sutures united. *Thorax.* Pronotum trapezoidal, widest at apex. Prosternum short, its process pointed. Lateral prosternal sutures distinct. Hypomera delimited by a carina. Trochantin slender. Prosternal epimera delimited by sutures. Mesosternum moderate, its process pointed. Metasternum large, its process short and pointed. Elytra quadrate, sutural stria fine. Scutellum small. Coxae large, exerted and contiguous. Tibiae strongly spinose. Tarsi slender, five-segmented, first four segments short and subequal, last about as long as the first

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<sup>2</sup> I am indebted to Hugh B. Leech of the California Academy of Sciences for four of these specimens, and to William C. Stehr of the Ohio University for the other two.

<sup>3</sup> *Zalobius* and *Asemobius* have been removed to the Piestinae by Moore, 1963, Coleop. Bull. 5:47-48.

four together. *Abdomen*. First four visible segments with paratergites. First four visible tergites impressed at base.

*Distribution*. The two previously described species are *mandibularis* (Gyllenhal), found throughout Europe and Siberia, and *africana* (Fairmaire) from Tunis.

### *Manda nearctica* Moore, NEW SPECIES

*Color*. Pale rufo-testaceous, with the head and tip of abdomen a little darker and the legs testaceous. *Head* about as wide as long, surface irregularly convex in front of the transverse constriction, with a vague central tumidity on which are eight coarse punctures and a few almost imperceptible punctulae; otherwise highly polished. Beneath distinctly reticulate, impunctate. Eyes very prominent, longer than the tempora, coarsely faceted with a few small setae between the facets. Antennae a little longer than the head and pronotum, strongly incrassate; first antennomere thick, more than twice as long as wide; second narrower, less than half as long as first, more than twice as long as wide; third about as long and as wide as second; fourth to sixth about as long as wide, not wider than third; seventh to tenth progressively wider, tenth almost twice as wide as long; eleventh as wide as tenth, longer than wide, pointed. *Thorax*. Pronotum trapezoidal, widest at apex, apex and sides straight, base gently arcuate, angles narrowly rounded; surface convex, with a few large irregularly placed punctures except in a central longitudinal area; interspaces highly polished. Beneath impunctate. *Elytra* longer than wide, widest at apex; sides straight, angles rounded; with four moderately impressed series

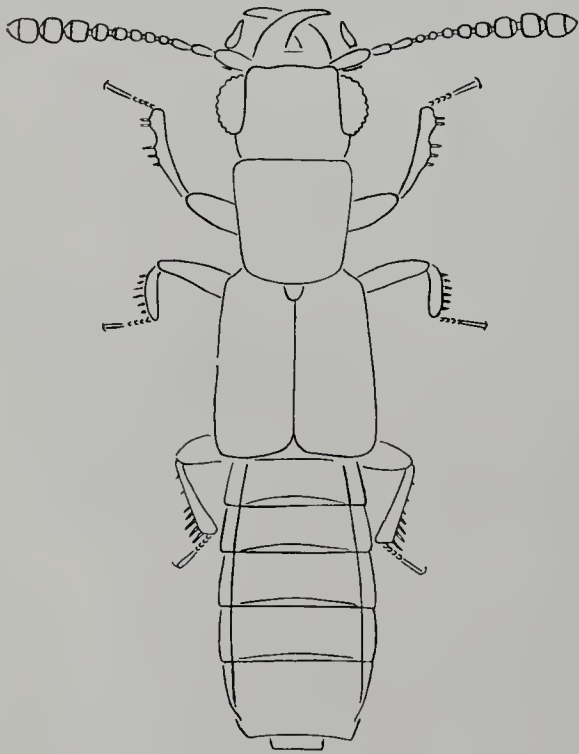


FIG. 1. *Manda nearctica*.

of coarse punctures; interspaces highly polished. *Abdomen* with a very few regularly placed small punctures, finely and feebly reticulate. Beneath sculptured as above, but with the punctures a little more evident. Apex of seventh visible sternite produced in a small central lobe.

*Holotype*. Sex unknown. Archbold Biological Station, Lake Placid, Florida, IV-1-47, J. W. Green, collector. In California Academy of Sciences.

*Paratypes*. One, same data as holotype; two, Jacksonville, Florida, VIII-14-1942, R. C. Barnes, collector; two, Jacksonville, Florida, VIII-1942, G. S. Hensill, collector. In California Academy of Sciences and my own collection.

*Notes*. This species differs from *mandibularis* and *africana* in its much smaller size, paler integuments and particularly from the former in the highly polished foreparts, these parts being densely reticulate in that species.

### KEY TO THE SPECIES OF MANDA

- |    |   |              |
|----|---|--------------|
| 1. | Abdomen black -----                               | AFRICANA     |
|    | Abdomen brown or testaceous-----                  | 2            |
| 2. | Head, pronotum and elytra densely reticulate----- | MANDIBULARIS |
|    | Head, pronotum and elytra highly polished-----    | NEARCTICA    |